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MONDAY, MAY 26, 1919.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE JAVA VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

MANY EUROPEANS KILLED.

We are indebted to the Java China Japan Lijn for the undernoted telegram dated May 24.

A most terrible eruption of the Kluet volcano occurred on the night of May 20.

The border of the crater lake gave way in several places, causing streams of hot mud and destroying part of the Residence of Kediri.

Several villages and the town of Blitar were seriously damaged.

The extent of the damage to rubber, coffee, sugar estates, and rice fields cannot yet be estimated.

The number of deaths is reported to be over thirty thousand, including many Europeans.

ANXIETY AS TO FATE OF VISITORS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, May 26.

The Java volcano disaster occurred in the centre of a favourite tourist resort and there is much anxiety as to the fate of the visitors.

Few details are to hand yet. The country 20 miles away is buried in mud and ashes, while the railway, telegraphs and telephones are cut. Relief measures are being organised.

ITALIANS IN SIBERIA.

A SPLENDID ADVANCE.

The Italian Consulate General in Hongkong communicates the following telegram received from the Italian Legation in Peking:

The Italian Forces in Siberia, commanded by Colonel Fassini Camossi, after eight days of very severe fighting against Bolshevik forces, have completely broken their resistance, advancing in two days a distance of over 70 verst (46.12 miles), pushing back vigorously the enemy, who was terrorised by the dash of the Italians. The enthusiasm and the endurance of the Italian troops are the object of constant admiration of the Allies, who have on all occasions repeatedly congratulated their Commander.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ACTION BY SIR PAUL CHATER.

Singapore, May 24.

The case has been concluded of Sir C. P. Chater, of Hongkong, against Guthrie and Company and of the latter against the Government in connection with land at Pulau Samboe Bay, the Singapore portions of which are now covered by the sea and others uncovered since the boundaries were fixed many years ago.

Judgment was reserved.

VOLCANO IN JAVA.

Singapore, May 21.

Reports from Java state that a volcano near Semarang has erupted and caused enormous damage. It is reported that there are fifty thousand dead.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Chinese Commercial News Service.)

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

A BETTER OUTLOOK REPORTED.

Shanghai, May 24.

Luk Tsing-cheong has telegraphed to Peking that on the 16th, besides the British Foreign Minister he had also obtained a guarantee from the French Foreign Minister that the Shantung Peninsula will be returned to China. With these guarantees, China's position regarding Tsingtau is better than the former proposal putting it under the Five Powers' control. He therefore advised the Government to instruct him sign the Treaty of Peace.

The Cabinet has replied to Luk that he must get an absolute assurance and not sign the Treaty until absolutely necessary.

Chang Su-ki passed Tungshan on the 21st and was due to arrive at Peking last night.

Shen Chun-huan has telegraphed Peking that the South has already retained Tang Shao-yi and ask if there is any possibility of continuing the Peace Conference.

Chu Kai-kim arrived at Peking yesterday afternoon. Over a hundred Members of Parliament including Liang Shi-yi and Wong Yab-fong, went to the station to welcome him. It is reported that one of the following measures will be adopted for resuming the Peace Conference:—First, both sides to change their chief delegates; second, not to allow the chief delegates to resign but to let the associate delegates carry on negotiations, when both sides can come to terms, then to ask the chief delegates to resume duty, if they refuse, then to appoint new ones; third, to continue negotiations without the chief delegates.

Shanghai, May 26.

The Commander of Chekiang troops in Fukien, Tung Pao-hin, has died. The Commander of the Second Division of Chekiang troops, Chang Joy-yang, will take his place.

Tang Shao-yi will remain in Shanghai for another week, and if no arrangements can be made he will return to Kwangtung.

The Yik Sai Po was closed by the police on the 23rd and the editor arrested for publishing certain news about the Shantung troops. The paper was registered at the American Legation; therefore the American Minister made a protest, but without result yet.

The Peking Students have published a newspaper called the "Five Seven", meaning May 7th. Although its articles were written in a peaceful way and its object was the promotion of Home Industries the police have interfered and stopped its sale in the Public Gardens.

At a meeting held at the Presidential Palace, Chu Kai-kim reported on the negotiations at the Peace Conference. He said although the Reorganisation Loan question could be settled, the question of Parliament was impossible of solution. Chu Kai-chong expressed the opinion that the most the North could concede was to dissolve both Parliaments simultaneously. Chu Kai-chong declared that he would still insist Chu Kai-kim and would not change the report.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN FIGHTING.

BIG SUCCESS REPORTED.

Simla, May 19.

Reuters' special Peshawar correspondent states:—Saturday's victory was more complete than reported. We captured four guns and over 100 dead Afghans were counted in one small sector. A large enemy force attempted a night attack on Friday. We used star shells freely, with rapid fire, disclosing a picture of the enemy rushing aimlessly about with shadowy horsemen in the background. By dawn the Afghans had dragged their guns to the hill-tops and began bombarding our camp. The heights were stormed, the Afghans at first resisting stoutly, but the hill-tops were taken after our leading regiments had been reinforced. The Afghan gunners stuck to their posts and bayonet work ensued before the guns were captured. Our new mountain howitzers painfully surprised the enemy. After the heights were reached the bulk of the Afghan force was seen in the valley running hard. Our troops fired on them for ten minutes before they were out of range. Many of the enemy fell.

LOOT FROM THE AFGHANS.

Simla, May 19.

An official report says:—Hundreds of stories are spreading along the frontier of the enormous loot obtained by the Mohmands and Shinwaris from the Afghan camp after Dacca was bombarded. Afghan officers and men fled directly the aerial attack began, the tribesmen quickly looting rifles, ammunition, clothing, blankets, stores, etc. No doubt they secured a good haul for the Afghans, inspired by their success, are now discussing the chance of raiding Basawah in order to loot the Afghan camp there and are speculating on the chances of their arrival coinciding with another air attack. Chitral reports say that local Afghan tribesmen are greatly excited at the prospect of loot from the Amir's troops.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

Simla, May 20.

Reuters' special Peshawar correspondent, telegraphing to-day, says: Khyber having ceased to be for the present a danger point the situation has developed at Kurram. With the exception of a few outlaws, the Turis and Waziris are firm in their resolve to permit no Afghans on their territory. Plans have already been made to secure Kurram against the Afghan threat. Nothing has happened beyond sniping by pickets at Parachinar. The stormy petrel, Mullah Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, whom the troops call "Jimmy Bradshaw," has appealed to the Bajaur not to force him to leave. In 1915 he induced a combined force of Mohmands and Swatis to try to overthrow the Government, with disastrous results. He recently visited the Mohmands, but the latter were busy dividing the loot obtained from Dacca and dismissed him from the frontier. Experts agree that, except a few outlaws, the tribesmen do not welcome the passage of ill-disciplined Afghan troops through their territory. Only after many years' experience have they acquiesced in the presence of British troops. The tribal country does not trust the Afghans, as the latter have no supplies and are forced to exist on the country when passing through. The Amir's stay at Kabul has excited comment, the Army demanding his presence at Jallalabad.

An official message says:—No further operations are reported at Dacca. Yar Muhammad's band at Chora is believed to have dispersed and sniping has practically ceased at Khyber. The situation at Kurram is obscure. The Afghans are picketing on the Pailwar ridge, adopting an aggressive attitude, firing at our pickets at night. Conditions are unsettled at Khost, where General Nadir Khan, commanding, is expected to arrive from Matun on the 28th, with a detachment of regulars and tribal Lashkars. Reports from other parts are satisfactory and the attitude of the tribes is good.

AERIAL STRAFFING OF THE ENEMY.

Simla, May 21.

Our troops on the 16th instant made a reconnaissance towards Basawal which disclosed large bodies of the enemy six miles west of Dacca. Adopting the usual tactics, the enemy followed our withdrawal. Venturing too close, he afforded our cavalry an opportunity, one squadron charging several times with great effect over favourable ground and one nearing Dacca. The Afghans took up a position in the hills 1½ miles west of our camp after dusk, and attempted a small attack which was repulsed. The remainder of the night passed quietly.

Early on the morning of the 17th we commenced an attack against the ridge. Our cavalry and machine-guns co-operated with the infantry, aeroplanes bombing the enemy. Our howitzers from Landikotal commenced action at 11.15, and by 4 o'clock our infantry had carried the heights. The enemy left about 300 dead. We captured five Krupp guns. Our howitzers' fire was very accurate. The complete success of the whole action is reported to have had a dispiriting effect on the Afghans on this front.

Good reports have been received of aeroplane raids on Jalalabad. All the buildings of military importance were systematically attacked. Troops in close formation on parade were bombed with good effect. After these were scattered the barracks in which they took shelter were also bombed.

One machine returning from the raid was forced to land about seven miles west of Dacca. Its pilot, who returned to camp with a foraging party, reports that the Mohmands state that Afghan troops and tribesmen have entered their country, and news from other parts of the frontier mention a movement of enemy troops in Khost and west of the Waziristan border.

UNIQUE CAVALRY CHARGE.

Simla, May 22.

Reuters' special correspondent at Peshawar says:—All is quiet on the Dacca front. Gathering tribesmen of the Mohmand country made two marches from Shabkadr, under Mir Jan Badshah and a few Afghans are blowing their bugles and making martial noises on the Peiwar Kotal and Kurram side, but no importance is attached to this. The situation has altered in the direction of Wano, where we are fully prepared.

The cavalry charge at Dacca was unique in the annals of frontier warfare. The Afghans attempted the same tactics as when the 21st Lancers charged at Shabkadr. Some ran when our horsemen descended on them, but large numbers stood on the ground, kneeling to fire, others firing standing. The shooting, however, was wild and erratic. The Afghans formed no kind of a line or mass to withstand the charge, but stood in small groups or alone. The result was that our men got in amongst them and did great execution. A feature of the Afghans' fighting is, contrary to the customs of the Border tribes, that the enemy does not attempt to remove the bodies of the dead, with the result that it is far easier to arrive at an estimate of the casualties.



MAJOR H. G. HAWKER, D.S.O.

who has just attempted the Trans-Atlantic flight on a Sopwith-Rolls Royce biplane. An overnight telegram states that his machine came down forty miles from the Irish Coast and that the fate of the aviator was not then known. A later message says there is no further news of Major Hawker.

ANOTHER ENEMY RUSE.

Simla, May 22.

The latest envoy, Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, has arrived at Dacca and has asked an interview with Lieut. General Barrett with a view to the cessation of hostilities. He has no credentials whatever, and the request is regarded as a further ruse to gain time.

Simla, May 23.

It is officially stated that Abdur Rahman, formerly Afghan envoy to India, arrived at Dacca on the 21st, having sent a letter to Lieut. General Barrett, in which he stated that he was deputed by the Amir to commence negotiations, and begged an interview with him, with regard to the cessation of hostilities. The Sardar is possessed of no credentials whatever, and there is nothing to show that this is not a ruse to gain time.

The Sardar was conducted across the frontier with a written message to the effect that the Amir must first prove his sincerity by his actions. Meanwhile, there is no slackening in our military preparations.

PATRIOTIC OFFERS.

Simla, May 23.

Yakub Khan, the ex-Amir of Afghanistan, has offered the services of himself and his sons in connection with the war. The Government of India has conveyed its warm appreciation of the sentiments which prompted the offer.

The Nepal Government has offered a contingent of troops for service. Plans are being concluded for its reception. Two Generals accompany the contingent. One commands and the other will be attached to General Sir Charles Monro's Headquarters Staff. The Rajah of Radham has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. General Sir Arthur Barrett, Commanding the Northern Army in India.

STOCKS OF TEA IN UNITED KINGDOM.

RELEASES BY FOOD MINISTRY.

London, May 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McCurdy stated that the Food Ministry was taking steps to prevent a rise in the wholesale price of tea by releasing larger quantities to wholesale dealers. At least 30,000,000 lbs. will be auctioned in June. A further 25,000,000 lbs. would be ballotted for, if applications to that amount were received. The announcement of the releases has already resulted in reducing the wholesale prices, except for the finest grades.

FLYING FROM BRITAIN TO AUSTRALIA.

PRIZE OF £10,000 OFFERED.

London, May 20.

A message from Melbourne says the official conditions of the competition for a flight from Britain to Australia provide for a prize of £10,000 by the Federal Government to the first pilot of Australian nationality arriving from Britain by December 31, 1920, within 720 hours on an all-British machine.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

London, May 20.

The Air Ministry and the Admiralty reported at 11.30 a.m. to-day that there was no further news of Hawker.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 20.

The Australian Imperial Forces team now touring England beat Essex by an innings and 114 runs.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS CONTROL BOTH HOUSES.

Washington, May 20.

Congress has opened. The Republicans controlled both Houses and have elected Senator Cummins by 47 votes to 42 as President of the Senate, and Mr. Cullum by 225 votes to 172 as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 67.16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Rain. Barometer—29.81. Temperature 2 p.m.—75. Humidity 2 p.m.—85.

LEST WE FORGET.

I was serving at Herne, near Liege, about the 10th or 12th September. There were two of the Liege forts there. About 5 or 6 p.m. I saw a motor car carrying a Red Cross flag approaching 200 or 600 yards off. It approached without interference. Almost at the same time that I first saw it the car turned round to avoid a patrol. There were in the car an officer and three soldiers. The car was surrounded and no resistance was offered. I know that one of our officers saw the incident. The Germans in the car were all taken prisoner. Two hours later I saw two more cars carrying the Red Cross. They were coming along just exactly the same road and came up to within 500 yards of our position. They came up past the first sentry. As they passed a German on the platform of the car fired at and killed the sentry. The other sentry called for reinforcements and fired at the cars, which turned round and escaped. In each case the cars bore a Red Cross flag spread out on the front of them. Official deposition of a Belgian N.C.O. before the Committee on German Outrages.

SANITARY BOARD.

THE CHILD LABOUR QUESTION.

The Orders of the Day for tomorrow's Sanitary Board meeting include the following:—

Report of Sub-Committee on the limitation of the ages and hours for employment of children and the prevention of overcrowding in factories.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will move:—"That in the interests of the public health of the Colony the Government be requested to amend Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance so as to empower the Sanitary Board to make By-laws (subject to the approval of the Legislative Council) prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 14 in any factory or workshop for more than 10 hours (excluding meal-times) in any one day, except with the special permission of the Board, and prohibiting the employment of children and young persons under the age of 13 in any occupation likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition."

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will move:—"That the following additional By-law be made under Sub-section 13 of Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—

1. A factory or a workshop shall be deemed to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein if the number of cubic feet of space in the factory or workshop, or in any room or sub-division of the factory or workshop, bears to the number of persons employed at one time in such factory or workshop, or in such room or sub-division respectively, a proportion less than 250 cubic feet, or during any period of overtime after 6 p.m. 400 cubic feet of space to every person.

2. The Board shall cause to be affixed in every factory and workshop a notice in English and Chinese specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room or sub-division of the factory or workshop by virtue of the preceding By-law."

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—"Will the Head of the Sanitary Department obtain a report from the Medical Officer of Health as to the number of persons employed in the various factories and workshops in the Colony?"

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ST. FRANCIS CONVENT.

GOLDEN JUBILEE
CELEBRATIONS.St. Francis Convent, Wanchai,
yesterday celebrated its golden
jubilee in an appropriate manner.
The celebrations began at
the early hour of 8 a.m. when Low
Mass was said in St. Francis
Church and an hour later Bishop D.
Pozzoni was the celebrant at Low
Pontifical Mass, when forty-four
made their first communion and
forty were confirmed. High Mass
was sung at 8.30 by the Rev. Fr. P.
de Maria, His Lordship the Bishop
preaching. He said:—Fifty years ago the good Sisters of
the Italian Convent realised the
great necessity of establishing a
branch of their institution in your
parish so that they might relieve the
distress of the poor and at the same
time instruct the children and pro-
vide a home for the aged who have
not been able to save enough to
provide for their old age. With
their usual great courage and faith
in the Almighty they established St.
Francis Convent, whose Golden
Jubilee you are celebrating to-day.
Fifty years is a very long period in
the life of man. It covers two, or
I should say, three generations, and
during this time thousands of chil-
dren have been instructed by the
good Sisters and thousands more,
old and infirm, have had the great
fortune of passing their last
days on earth in comfort and
quiet, most of whom realised
in good time the worth of
our religion and were received into
our Church. You yourselves can
testify best of all to the extraordi-
nary success which the Sisters haveattained in their work. Year after
year you have witnessed great ex-
tensions to their premises and the
continual increase in the number of
inmates in the poor house and the
number of children in the classes.
The modern hospital which they re-
cently built is filling a long-felt want
to be of very great benefit to the
parish of Wanchai. Your gratitude
to them must indeed be great, for
many of you owe your good position
in life to-day to these Sisters. They
carry on their work for the glory
of God without any wish for earthly
recompense, collecting contributions
from those who can afford to give
for the benefit of the poor. They
have produced much out of nothing
and from a very small beginning the
Italian Convent and its branches in
the Colony, and is a great credit to
the Canossian Sisters and to our
Church. We are justly proud of
their work and our good wishes ac-
company them in the future. Most
of them belong to the best of fami-
lies but, being true servants of God,
they left their homes and friends be-
hind them to work here in your
midst in the true missionary spirit
without salary, without gain, and
at very great sacrifice. Their re-
ward is the knowledge that they are
doing useful work and to them
is often given that peace of mind
and peace of soul which so few of
us enjoy. They do not care to hear
their praises sung nor do they want
you to thank them but rather to
thank God from Whom mankind re-
ceives its benefits. They work
cheerfully and contentedly, with a
strong faith and full confidence that
with the help of God everything is
possible. It is for you, my dear
children, to follow their living ex-ample, and profit by their teaching
and instructions. It is not given
to all to receive the divine call with
which they have been blessed but
every one of you in your own circle
can do much by force of example to
improve the conditions of your
neighbours and surroundings. If
you cannot do good at least refrain
from doing evil and you should con-
stantly practise the great virtue of
charity in thoughts, in words, and
in deeds. If you cannot say a good
word of your neighbour do not any-
thing against him. By so doing you
will greatly please the Sisters for
they will realise that their work
amongst you has not been in vain
but has brought forth good fruit.The success of the Sisters is due
in a great measure to their many
friends and benefactors who have
always been ready to come to their
help. I therefore avail of this op-
portunity to thank, on behalf of the
Sisters, all the friends of the Italian
and St. Francis Convent, and I
earnestly exhort them to continue
to help the institution for they will
realise in time, as the Sisters have
done, that the real secret of true
happiness is to make others happy.
The celebrations in the afternoon
commenced with the singing of the
Te Deum, followed by the Benedic-
tion of the Blessed Sacrament.
Later a reception was held and the
pupils of the Convent gave a con-
cert.The programme was as follows:—
"Our Jubilee Day." (Mrs. Gladys
Jackson), Miss Wilkinson.Pianoforte, Miss K. Ramjahn and
Master B. Victor.Action Song, "Ginoco de fort."
(Lince). By Nine scholars. (Accom-
panist: Miss L. Souza).Duet, "La Fontaine des Dragons."
(Boscovitz), Miss L. Chapman and
Miss D. Murray.Song, "Il Libro Santo," (Pinsuti),
Miss L. Gil (Accompanist: Misses
A. Cordeiro, L. Souza and T. Yang.)Pianoforte, "Giovanna d'Arco,"
(Verdi), Misses L. Souza, A. Cor-
deiro, A. Ismail, and K. Ramjahn.Song, "Carita," (Rossini), (Ac-
companist: Miss D. Murray and
Miss L. Souza. Violin: Miss J. P.
Braga.)

"God Save the King."

The members of the Sporting
orchestra, under the direction of
Mr. J. H. Lawrence, kindly render-
ed selections of music after Mass
and also assisted at the Concert in
the afternoon. The programme of
music was as follows:—March,
Concertino; Selection, Bohemian
Girl; Waltz, Bells of Cordova;
Selection, Traviata; March, Yankee
Way. God Save du King.

A RETROSPECT.

It was on the 7th May, 1869, that
the late Rev. Mother Stella, of
happy memory, founded the branch
of the Italian Convent at Wanchai.
She was one of the first of the little
band of sisters sent from the house
at Pavia in 1860 to lay the founda-
tion of the Italian Convent in
Hongkong. She had hardly been
ten years in Hongkong when she
saw that the then poor and in-
hospitable district of Wanchai called
for educational and religious
ministrations for those bereft of
fortune and whom force of circum-
stances compelled to take up their
residence amidst environments that
were neither congenial nor salutary.
Their needs, appealed forcefully to
Mother Stella. The needs of
their children who had not the
means of providing them-
selves with even the rudiments of
education called for assistance even
more loudly to the sisters of the
poor; and Mother Stella answered
that call.A godown was all that the scanty
means at the disposal of the sisters
could afford at the time. Such
premises were rented in Wanchai;
and it was in a godown that the
enlarged activities of the sisters
found scope for their work in the
new district. Only two sisters could
be spared for the work—one, an
Italian sister of the Canossian
Order and another, a Chinese sister
whose knowledge of the language
was of invaluable help. The sisters'
first duty was to gather together
the women and children who stood
in need of being instructed in their
religious duties, and two hours each
day were devoted to the instruc-
tion of the little children in the
rudiments of the Portuguese and
Chinese languages.Soon after, it was felt that the
needs of the district demanded a
permanent building for the carrying
on of the work that had been begun
in such an unobtrusive manner.
Another need that made itself ap-
parent was a shelter and an asylum
for the women who had strayed
from the path of virtue or who
were in danger of so going astray.
It was then that Mother Stella

(Continued on Page 6.)

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ST. FRANCIS CONVENT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

accepted it as a self-imposed duty to see that a district branch of her Convent be permanently established at Wanchai without further delay. With the small resident staff at Hongkong, it was evident that the permanency of the institution could be assured. An appeal to the Convents in Italy met with sympathetic response and two Canossian sisters as well as a Chinese sister were detailed to inaugurate the beneficent work for Wanchai. Thus it was that the first efforts in a Christian endeavour to regenerate the Magdalenes were employed as a part of the new duties assigned to the Italian Sisters in Hongkong. This work was carried on continuously until 1911 when the growth of the School, with the large number of school children in attendance, rendered it necessary to confine the Sisters' attention more to the little children. The Rev. Mother Galli was the first sister appointed in charge and with God's blessings in this year of grace—the 50th anniversary of the foundation of St. Francis Convent—Mother Galli in her seventieth odd year has the satisfaction of associating herself with the celebrations on this auspicious occasion.

The choice of the name of St. Francis School has to be explained. It was decided to call the branch convent after the great apostle of Christianity to China because of the proximity of the convent site to St. Francis Church at Wanchai. In the year of its foundation there were admitted into the Convent six destitute females and catechumens. By 1919 there had passed through the Institution on less than 1500 such destitute people. In 1874 hospital accommodation in Hongkong was felt to be wholly inadequate to the Colony's needs at the time, and considerable difficulty was experienced by the sick poor in being properly attended in their homes. Thus it came about that the idea of a hospital for female Chinese patients was conceived and eventually such an institution under the auspices of the Italian Sisters was established.

As the Colony grew in wealth and prosperity so did the demands of the poor, who are always with us, grow. Larger accommodation for the hospital made itself felt more and more. At first a few Chinese houses answered the purpose fairly well enough until even the basement was requisitioned into use for want of suitable apartments. This makeshift arrangement served for a time to the discomfort of those who were placed in charge until 1879 when the place collapsed as a result of a deluge of rain which occurred in that memorable year. Shelter had to be found for the sisters in a few rented houses in Chung-Ka-Wai. Here the sisters and their wards lived for about ten months. In the meantime, a new building was in course of construction, and this, when completed, provided eight large and airy rooms in which the sisters continued their work under new auspices.

In 1870 English and Chinese schools were started. The progress of these was remarkable; for during the fifty years of their existence the schools have on record no less a number than some 6,000 children as having been registered as attending the school. In the English division seven day scholars was the number on the roll in the first school year and by 1919 the number that had been registered was 3,664 pupils. In the Chinese division there were 15 pupils in the first year and the total aggregate last March was 2,724.

Concurrently with the activities in the direction of instructing the children the hospital section of the Convent emphasised its usefulness with the march of time. In 1862 a hospital was started for Chinese male patients at the request of certain Chinese residents who subscribed for the cost of the building amongst themselves. A hospital for European females was inaugurated in 1885 and two years after, through the benevolence of Chev. Dr. A. S. Gomes, the hospice of the Sacred Heart was opened in 1887. In 1902 a new wing was added by means of subscriptions from local residents and a generous contribution from the "Turin" Mission Association. Last year certain re-arrangements were carried out so as to provide for the respective needs of European, Chinese and Japanese patients. At one time so serious was the position of the institution through financial stress that the Wanchai hospital was in danger of being closed for want of funds for rebuilding it through the premises falling into a

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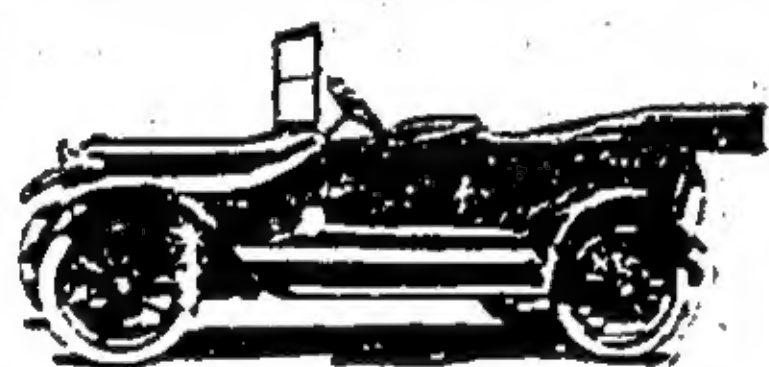
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state of serious disrepair. It was at this time that an appeal was addressed through the kind medium of the Press by the benevolent action of the Hon. Visiting Physician to the Convent, Dr. C. Monaghan Harston. On the 17th February, 1905, he wrote: "The Reverend Mother truly states that none better than I can tell of the work of the Italian Sisters at the Wanchai Convent. I have been in close touch with this institution during the last ten years. I venture to state that no body of men in Hong Kong is brought more closely into touch with the seamy side of the Colony than the medical profession, and none are more conscious of the noble efforts put forth by a gallant band of women, of all shades of religious opinion to cope effectually with this hidden side of Hong Kong. One might aptly compare Hongkong to a looking glass. Her Excellency Lady Lugard has recently stated how much she was struck by the beauty of Hongkong on her arrival, but that her feelings of pleasure were mingled with feelings of regret that there must be a hidden side to all this beauty. The Public of Hongkong looks into the looking glass and sees the comparative well-being of all reflected therein. In this small looking glass there is at present a small spot where the mercury amalgam has been scratched through and the other side of the picture stands revealed; for the charitable efforts of the gallant band of women workers constitute the amalgam which gives the reflection of well-being to Hongkong. Fortunately one knows the charitable instincts of the Hongkong Public and one knows that once discovered this temporary defect which has developed in the amalgam through stress of climate will not long remain unremedied." The Convent is indebted to Drs. Marriott and Black for professional services gratuitously

rendered in the past and to Drs. Balean and Koch for services at the present time. Dr. F. M. Graca Ozorio has also kindly offered his services. A few brief figures will tell more eloquently than words to what extent the work of the alleviation of suffering has been performed during the past 50 years:—

European Females admitted in 1874	1
European Males admitted in 1876	2
Chinese Females admitted in 1879	10
Chinese Males admitted in 1877	1

The aggregate numbers in March 1919 were 504, 179, 3,541 and 1,234 respectively.

Apart from the hospital the branch of the institution looking after dependent inmates calls for remark in that the total number of aged and poor without any resources whatever that had been looked after at various times during the past fifty years reached the large total of over 19,000. The actual numbers now housed in this building who have to be maintained entirely at the Convent's expense is no less than 169. Such, in brief, is the simple history recorded in no language of exaggeration of St. Francis Convent during the fifty years of its existence and with God's blessings it is to be hoped that the next fifty years will provide a like record of zealous work performed in aid and on behalf of God's poor. Mother Galli and her band of sisters have devoted a life time in the conduct of the various branches of this Convent's activities. It remains to be hoped that the Ven. Sister-in-Charge and the assistants will be spared in health and strength to continue the work so efficiently performed for the benefit of those whom it has pleased the Almighty to place under their Christian charge.

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DEATHS.
KAY.—At the Peak Hospital, on May 25th, Nelly Henderson Kay, of Edinburgh. Aged 27 years.
CARVALHO.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, on the 24th inst. Alida Maria, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. de Carvalho of Amoy. Shanghai and Manila papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1919.

LEST WE FORGET.

There is a danger that, with the war as good as ended, the more pacific-minded amongst the Allied peoples will forget the horrors of the past four years, and be inclined to hold out the hand of friendship to a race of people—the Germans—who have been guilty of acts of the most barbarous cruelty. Even in Hongkong we have individuals of this type. That is why we are daily publishing little reminders, under the heading "Lest we Forget," of some of the atrocities which have been definitely laid at the door of the Huns. These are not imaginings; they are sworn statements by witnesses of what they actually saw. Many of these hesitated to speak, lest what they said, if it should ever be published, might involve their friends and relatives in danger, and for that reason it was found necessary to give an absolute promise that names should not be disclosed. In all cases the exact words of the witnesses have been given, though abbreviation was sometimes inevitable, and wherever a statement has been made by a witness tending to exculpate the German troops, it has been given in full. In every case the name and description of the witness are given in the original depositions, which remain in custody of the British Government to that they may be available for reference.

Now, some little time ago, the Bishop of Victoria expressed his regret at the publication of these "Lest we Forget" items, describing some special heinousness of the Germans, arguing that the sooner we forget them the better and saying that we should fill our minds with righteous things. "The impure things," he said, "have an awful power of sticking in the mind and defiling the thoughts." From the strictly Christian point of view all this is very admirable, but are we to be expected to so lightly forget and forgive all that the Germans have done? It is precisely because the Allied statesmen have not forgotten Hunnish crimes that the peace terms are so stringent as they are, and the fact that the punishment is not to be confined to the present generation shows that the German outrages are to be kept in remembrance, as it is right that they should be. If we are to proceed on the lines advocated by Dr. Lander, and those who think with him, there would be no reference in our future history books to such happenings as the sinking of the Lusitania and hospital ships, the despoiling of Churches, the bombing of open towns, and the abuse of the Red Cross. There would be nothing about guilt for the war, since it would be better to forget these things, or of the attempt of a powerful military nation to crush weaker peoples. Our historians would merely give us a consecutive story of the battles fought and of the glorious victory achieved by the Allies. We could cite instances galore in which history has been written on the "Lest we Forget" basis. For the moment we will merely ask Christians if they have been in the habit of overlooking such barbarities as the Armenian massacres because the thought of them might defile? On Saturday we gave an official deposition by a Belgian, telling of how a Hun plunged his lance into a little girl merely because her mother resented being forced to walk faster. And the Blue Book from which this statement is taken contains dozens of cases of a similar kind, whilst in casually looking over its pages we notice instances of children's hands being cut off, of a baby having its head plunged into boiling water, and other atrocities of a like nature. Are we to be expected to forget these things? The idea is monstrous. Christ Himself once said "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." We commend that Scriptural quotation to those who would tell us that the sooner we forget German crime and bestiality the better.

The remembrance of what the Germans have done in this war, not for one year or two, but for generations, is part of the punishment which the Huns have earned by their diabolical deeds. Our seamen are not going to follow the Bishop of Victoria's advice; anyhow, their boycott resolve shows that. The French people will not readily forget, either. They have seen with their own eyes that the majority of our preachers have merely read about Hongkong business men are not feeling any too charitably disposed towards the Huns either; hence the display of that telling British Empire Union poster with which we are all familiar; hence also their desire to see the Germans excluded from the Colony for a period of years. No; there are some things that cannot be forgotten. In this category we place German methods of making war. We have a right, nay, a duty to future generations, to keep these things in mind.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

CHINESE GENEROSITY.

The generosity of the wealthy members of the Chinese community of Hongkong has been well demonstrated by the splendid manner in which they have come forward and provided the means of expanding the usefulness of our University. This was again emphasised by the official opening on Friday of the Schools of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Tropical Medicine, the heavy cost of which has been borne by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kohn-Tong, Mr. Chan Kai-ming and Mr. Ng Lai-hing. The value of these additions to the University is obvious; they will enable students to carry out research work which was impossible before, and as a result we may expect the Hongkong University to exert an influence which will be illimitable in its effects. In the realm of tropical medicine, especially, there should be great scope for University students, and we look for most valuable development in this direction. After all, the University hitherto has been but a shadow of what it is destined to become. Only the foundations, as it were, have been laid. Now we are beginning to build, and it is well that we should take long visions and realise the greater part of the structure has yet to be erected.

FUTURE NEEDS.

As in the early beginnings of most big enterprises, the University so far has been run on a more or less makeshift basis. The staff has managed to rub along somehow by doing far more than could reasonably be expected of it, and all the time has been working under high pressure. But the time has come when, as Mr. Severn told the public on Friday, the position has to be faced. A larger and a better paid staff is an absolute necessity, whilst if the utility of the University is not to be impeded, more equipment is urgently required. Mr. Severn goes so far as to say that more than four million dollars are needed fully to equip the University. That is a huge sum, to be sure, but we are confident that it will be provided when the precise needs are emphasised. We naturally look to the wealthy Chinese and the Government to help in matters such as these, and past experience warrants the view that these sources will not fail us. It is, indeed, an opportunity for joint British and Chinese support and assistance, inasmuch as the University is doing a splendid work by spreading British ideals, whilst at the same time great benefits are reaped by the Chinese of the younger generation from this seat of instruction. A great future lies before the Hongkong University. It is up to British and Chinese interests to see that its opportunities are not restricted by lack of funds.

CRIME IN THE COLONY.

The Chinese members of the Legislative Council are availing themselves very fully of the opportunity of sending in written questions to the Government and thus taking advantage of the very sensible arrangement inaugurated by the Acting Governor. We are glad that this is so. It will have been seen from our issue of Saturday that both the Hon. Mr. Lau Chupak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook have been seeking information in regard to the recent wave of crime in the Colony. The answers given reveal the unpleasant fact that between October 17th last and May 22nd, no fewer than 77 armed robberies have occurred and nine others attempted. The Government showed that the Police Force has been considerably augmented from military sources, but the fact cannot be overlooked that only 23 Europeans have been secured by these means, whilst the European strength of the Force has suffered a far heavier drain than this. Even if most of these men come back, it is notorious that the Force, even before the war, was not as strong as it should have been. There can be doubt about it that the Colony has been suffering far too much from the attentions of dangerous criminals, who are all too frequently well armed. The recent statement by the Colonial Secretary that "robbers have recently used toy pistols" is now rather toned down; the assertion that "various seizures of toy pistols in the possession of known bad characters have been made." There was really never any necessity to speak of these toy pistols; after all, most, if not all, of the armed robbers have been equipped with quite modern weapons. And to cope with these men we still think the Police Force needs far greater strengthening.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD IDEY TO A FAMILY, DON'T JUDGE BY THE VERANDA—JUDGE BY THE BACK YARD.

To-day is the birthday of H.M. Queen Mary, who was born in 1867. H.M.S. Tamar dressed ship in honour of the occasion.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge most thankfully the receipt of £10, towards the funds of the Society, from an anonymous donor.

Booking is proceeding very briskly for the big picture, "Tarzan and the Apes," which is being screened at the Coronet at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m. to-day. In order to make the atmosphere as realistic as possible, the interior of the building is, Mr. Ray informs us, being converted into a jungle!

Armed with a revolver, two Chinese committed a robbery on No. 7, Shaupwan Road, on Saturday night, at 6.45. An old woman who was in the house, was bound by them to a table. A sum of \$175, and clothing to the value of 50 cents, formed the appreciable haul of the robbers, who escaped.

Two Japanese have been arrested by the Revenue Officers aboard the Tosan Maru, from Bombay, on a charge of being in possession of 150 lbs. of raw opium. It is alleged that one of them offered a bribe to his captor to secure his freedom. They were this morning remanded by the Magistrate, on the application of Chief Revenue Officer Wildin.

A friend who had given him the opium to carry, but who on seeing him caught by the constable, had left him in the lurch by meanly taking to his heels; was the person blamed by a Chinese at the Police Court to-day when he was charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with being in possession of 10 lbs. of loose opium. This story was as impressive as others of a like nature; that is to say, he found it a wasted excuse. Sentence of \$750, or three months' imprisonment, was passed by the Magistrate.

That part of a clock which should have contained machinery formed the snug hiding place for a revolver and 4 rounds of ammunition, discovered by the Police on board the Sui Tai yesterday. The Chinese whose property the clock was, was arrested by the Police and this morning fined \$250. He stated that he came from Australia and offered that famous plea—ignorance of the regulations of Hongkong. This plea was also tendered by another Chinese who was fined \$50 for being in possession of 50 rounds of Winchester rifle ammunition. In his case, he claimed to have been born in Canada, and to have resided there for the greater part of his life.

We record with much regret, the death, from pneumonia, at the Peak Hospital yesterday, of Miss Kay, sister of Mr. W. Kay, of Queen's College. The deceased lady, who was only 27 years of age, and who was here on a brief visit from the F. M. S., where she had been teaching, was taken ill on Sunday week last, suffering from a chill and on Friday had to go to hospital. Her death came as a shock to her friends, of whom she made many when she came to the Colony for a holiday last year. The funeral took place yesterday and was well attended in spite of the inclement weather and the short notice. Miss Kay was to have left for home on Friday next. Great sympathy is felt for the family in their bereavement.

What is not good for Kuala Lumpur is not good for Hongkong. A Chinese who had been banished in 1914 for life from Kuala Lumpur, dropped in February of the following year, into Hongkong and was ejected by the Police. Nevertheless, he again returned and was yesterday caught stealing metal from the Naval Yard. Mr. R. O. Hutchison consulted Inspector Kent, this morning on the sentence to be passed on the obdurate banished. The Inspector stated that the maximum sentence within His Worship's power was one year. There was also the punishment which the banished must receive for stealing. His Worship decided to split the maximum sentence thus—Three months for larceny and nine months for returning from banishment.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

Business generally is very quiet. There has been no improvement. The dull condition is due to the unsteady state of business at present all over the world. As a result business men are waiting to see how much lower prices will go. As a matter of fact, a commercial traveller, representing a big American firm, visiting Hongkong expressed the personal view that much as he wanted business he would consider merchants rather foolish if they were to order on their own account any large quantity of goods in the hope that prices may improve.

One of the worst lines is metals. Prices have gone down enormously since the conclusion of the Armistice, but the opinion of those who have made a careful study of the conditions is that the market will improve as soon as peace is signed and orders begin to come in for reconstruction work. Take iron bars, for instance. The prices of these locally are much lower than the replacing cost. Of late there has been no demand for them. Those local merchants who had ordered fairly large quantities have lately been selling them by auction in lots, so that prices have come down with a rush.

Conditions in the piece-goods market are little more cheery. The crisis has long been tided over. A Chinese dealer sometimes went bankrupt for half a lakh of dollars. Prices on this side are well-maintained for staples and a revival in finished goods is confidently looked forward to in the course of the next few months. There is a demand for shirtings, but the market is generally bare of stocks. The market in piece-goods is weak and very little has been done for forward deliveries. This is partly due to the unsteady state of affairs in general and in China in particular. The high exchange, one would have thought, would have stimulated imports, but owing to the rise in the exchange being rapid and continuous, dealers have stood by watching the market. They are apparently marking time in the hope of seeing the present exchange rates eclipsed before placing orders. Again, dealers are disinclined to purchase anything that is not in stock locally. If you ask them to buy three months ahead, they do not want to take the chance as they do not know what the conditions will be three months hence. The substantial decrease in cotton imports into Hongkong is attributed mainly to buyers holding off owing to lack of confidence in the maintenance of present prices. It is hoped that the opinion will soon grow that no advantage is likely to be secured by further waiting. It is expected that business will again become active. The Belgian cotton spinning factories have all begun operating, 35,000 bales of American cotton having been dispatched to Ghent. The wages of operatives have been increased a hundred per cent. as compared with 1914.

Chinese and Japanese competition with Lancashire goods is growing daily. The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, which is reported to be now in full swing, will lessen the Japanese menace but the competition by Chinese mills in Shanghai and the North is still there and is gaining strength. The total number of spindles at work in China is 1,300,000, of which 700,000 spindles are in Shanghai, the rest being in the neighbourhood of Hankow, Tientsin and Tsinan. Before the war there were in Shanghai 5 Chinese, 3 British and American and 2 Japanese factories. There are now 3 Japanese and 2 British and American mills. In regard to the organisation of the mills, there is much difference, according to the management. A mill in Wuchang, which can turn out 250 bales of cotton a day and has 900,000 spindles, makes a profit of 10,000 taels. The same factory is now installing 40,000 more spindles, of which 20,000 have already been installed. Although Japanese mills have increased in China, things are not so favourable for them as might be imagined in view of the anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese and the unsteadiness in the rate of exchange through a lack of uniform currency.

Various reasons are advanced in support of the present high price of sugar. In the first place, the production of Cuba sugar has been handicapped on account of the outbreak of disturbances there. There is a great demand

CANTON CUSTOMS.

PRESENTATION TO MR. BECKE.

At noon on Saturday those of the out-door staff who could be spared from duty, assembled at the Customs Club, to present Mr. F. C. Becke, tide-surveyor of the C. M. Customs at Canton, with a gent's suit-dressing case, on the occasion of his leaving Canton on twelve months' leave at the expiration of which, he will retire from the Service.

The presentation was made by Mr. E. C. Tregillus, Chief Tide-surveyor, who spoke of Mr. Becke's long service in Canton and other Ports, and the esteem in which he was held by all, some who had served with him for a long while, and others who had not had the same privilege. He hoped that Mr. Becke would have a pleasant time while on leave, and live long to enjoy his well-deserved rest on retirement after over forty-three years of service. The suit case would serve to remind him of those who had the pleasure of taking part in the presentation.

In replying, Mr. Becke, who seemed deeply moved, said he was quite unprepared for being made the recipient of such a handsome present, he had done nothing to deserve it, or of being so honoured.

Mr. Becke's health was then proposed and drunk with the usual song and three cheers, not to mention the "Tiger". In responding, Mr. Becke wished long life and prosperity to all present, and said that he was the last of his family; when he crossed the line, there would be no one to whom he could leave the suit case, but he would try and arrange that it be sent to one of those present, for future use. Mr. Becke left for Hongkong, which he intends to make his future headquarters, per S. S. Kin Shan at 5 p.m. A goodly number of the Staff saw him off, to the accompaniment of a fusillade of firecrackers.

MACAO NEWS.

Li Ju-hon (late Civil Governor of Canton), Chan Ping-kwon (present Civil Governor of Kwangsi), Tin Man-li (late Treasurer of Canton) and Commander Ng Chiu Leung arrived at Macao per s.s. Sui Tai on Saturday afternoon, and put up at the New Macao Hotel. It is interesting to note that reports have been prevailing in Canton and Hongkong lately that Luk Wingting has ordered Mok Wing-sun, the present Tuchuu in Canton, to hand over the post to Chan Chin Ping-kwan and to return to Kwangsi to take up another post. Owing to Mok's refusal, Chan came to Hongkong to consult on the matter with Li Ju-hon. It is said that Mok is now backed up by both military and police in Canton, and if Chan insists on having the post, trouble will result.

It is reported at Macao that His Excellency the Governor has been instructed by the Home Government to remain in office pending the arrival of the new Governor, instead of handing over to Senhor J. A. das Santas, as previously ordered.

from Europe for sugar from Cuba and Java. Especially is Java sugar being bought up by Great Britain, resulting in the continuance of remarkably high prices. Secondly, in the case of Java sugar, restrictions have been imposed upon the production of sugar, owing to the shortage in the output of rice. Thirdly, the output of sugar in India has shown a drop of 600,000 tons as compared with the first estimates, and 900,000 tons compared with last year's harvest. It is said that India consumes 3,500,000 tons of sugar every year on an average, and has been importing about 500,000 tons besides her own output. It is not easy to get Java sugar in view of its increasing export to Europe. Therefore, India must order through Japan, the sugar of Formosa.

A real El Dorado is Siberia. With a small capital a person who takes up stores with him to Vladivostok could do a roaring trade there. A cup of tea cost 60 roubles, a tin of butter 400 roubles and every necessity is sold at fabulous prices. Of course, roubles have depreciated considerably. They are quoted at 6 cents each and there is a likelihood of their going down to 3 cents. A great fur trade is done in Siberia. Undressed furs, which can be had for 2,000 to 3,000 roubles, fetched at St. Louis recently \$1.025 each.

STOLEN WEALTH.

DAIRY FARM EMPLOYEE SENTENCED.

Sudden access to riches made a Chinese boy extremely generous. This youth's monthly salary, as an office boy in the Dairy Farm premises at Pokfulam, is \$5. Therefore, it can well be understood that when he came into possession of his riches, it was natural that he should share the benefits which these riches bestow, with others who are short of this world's goods as he had been. The coolies at the Farm have been surprised in the last few days by his "standing treat" to them at various tea-stalls. They were in great wonder as to how he came into possession of so much money, until the mystery was cleared yesterday. A sum of \$11 was missing from a drawer in the office. As the youth had access to the office, it was natural that he was suspected of being the thief. He looked extremely forlorn in the Police Court this morning when Mr. T. Oliphant, of the Dairy Farm, brought up the charge. Mr. R. O. Hutchison "inflicted on him a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment."

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

AT CLUB LUSITANO.

On Saturday Mr. A. J. Vieira Ribeiro and friends gave a fancy dress dance by Portuguese children at the Club Lusitano. The Club premises were tastefully decorated and the programme of dances was thoroughly enjoyed. The children threw themselves into it with great gusto. The following girls took part:—The Misses Christina Maria Gutierrez, Bertha Dolores Vas, Celeste Carolina Osmund, Maria Luiza Gutierrez, Maria Lourdes Gutierrez, Lindamira Maria Gutierrez, Elfrida Vivina Barros, Regina Maria Vieira-Ribeiro, Carmen Maria Vas, Olga Maria Baptista, Standard Bearer: Miss Julia Maria Gutierrez. Masters: Henrique Alberto Barros, Unif Victor Antonis, Casar Augusto Cunha, Henrique Alberto Barros, Julio Carmo Vieira Ribeiro, Manuel Alberto Baptista, Henrique Maria Noronha Britto, Henrique Maria Barreto, Arthur Frederico Vieira Ribeiro, Vicente Ferrer da Rocha. Dance Master: Master Eduardo Lionel Vas. At the close of the function each child received a souvenir, Miss Maria de Lourdes Gutierrez, carrying off the prize presented by Mr. Hermilio dos Remedios.

S.S. "ARCHER" AND "NANKING."

TO CARRY CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS.

The American Government is requisitioning vessels for the carriage, we are told, of Czecho-Slovak troops from Siberia to Poland and North-Russian fronts. The s.s. Nanking, of the China Mail Steamship Company, which has recently been commandeered by the American Government, is to be used for that purpose.

In port at present is the s.s. Archer, an American vessel that arrived here on the 9th. She came from San Francisco, carrying a cargo of 20,000 tons, for Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong. She brought 300 tons of merchandise for Hongkong, having discharged all the other cargo on the way out, Hongkong being her last port. She has now gone into Taikoo Docks, to be fitted up into a troop ship and will be ready about the end of this month. She does not sail for Vladivostok until a week after. She will have accommodation for 1,840 soldiers.

The Archer will take at Vladivostok a full load of Czecho-Slovak troops, who have been fighting against the Bolsheviks in Siberia, and plant them on the North-Russian front. The British Government has already transported 5,000 to 6,000 Czecho-Slovaks from Vladivostok in the Canadian-Pacific vessels which were commandeered a couple of months ago. The Archer, unlike the other boats that carried Czecho-Slovak refugees and troops, will take the Siberian contingent via San Francisco, instead of the Suez Canal. The s.s. Nanking will soon be fitted up and despatched to Vladivostok.

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Caps

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TEL 1355.WESTERN STREET ROB-
BERY AND MURDER.ACCUSED BEFORE
THE COURT.

The Police Court preliminary hearing of the case in which Leung Sui, a Chinese, is charged with armed robbery and with the murder of a woman, was opened before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this afternoon.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. Leo Longinotto) prosecuted the accused being undefended.

In opening the case, Mr. Longinotto said that the accused was charged with armed robbery on the 4th of May last at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at 34, Western Street, and also with the murder of a Chinese constable, slightly later, outside No. 167, Des Voeux Road. The facts were that a certain woman, Chang Fung-kow by name, on the afternoon of the day in question received a Chinese woman who called at her house in Western Street and asked for a room. The visitor went as far as the door and called to some people in the street below to come upstairs. The Crown suggested that the accused was one of these persons. Someone then fired a revolver at the female tenant, the bullet missing her, but it actually grazed her dress. The bullet was later found in the counterpane hanging on the wall and wrapped up. Mr. Longinotto said he would prove that the bullet fired perfectly with the revolver which the accused held at the time of his arrest. The case before his Worship as regards the robbery, was that neither of the two witnesses in the case could identify him as being in the house at all. But the facts against the accused were as follows:—Actually at the time when whistles were heard in connection with the robbery, the accused was seen coming from the direction where the outrage took place, and with the revolver in his hand. He was apparently chased and arrested at Ham Yuen Street. He was chased by an Indian constable first of all and when at the corner of Centre Street and Des Voeux Road, a Chinese constable actually got his arms round him, but was shot by the accused with a revolver. The facts would show that the revolver was held by the accused when he fired. He was not lost sight of the whole time.

Evidence was then called to bear out the Assistant Crown Solicitor's statement.
The case is proceeding.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

LIEUT. STAPLETON'S
DEATH.

Some particulars are now available concerning the late Lieut. W. H. Stapleton, killed in action on Aug. 26. On leaving Framlingham in 1915, he returned to Hongkong and was in business until the beginning of 1917. In March of that year he was of a small party who left Hongkong for active service; he joined the Artists' Rifles, and was subsequently transferred to the Officers' Cadet Battalion. In March, 1918, he was gazetted to the Bedfordshire Regiment, joined the 3rd Battalion at Felixstowe, and left for France April 23. He was then attached to the Royal Berkshires, and was serving with them at the time of his

DAY BY DAY.

Many Hongkong people will be interested to learn that the s.s. Neoralia left Shanghai on Saturday and is due here tomorrow at 4 p.m.

The T.K.K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the s.s. Persia Maru sailed from San Francisco May 16th, and is due at this Port on June 13th.

Lady Tudor is leaving for Shanghai by s.s. Glenapp early this week. She is not making farewell calls, as she hopes to return to Hongkong later on.

Beans were used by a number of gamblers as counters in a game of *fantan* in Clarence Terrace the other day. Three of these seekers of fortune, received further "beans" from the Magistrate this morning when he fined each of them \$3, and ordered the money picked up from the gambling place to be confiscated.

A gambler made a clean breast of his offence to Mr. R. O. Hutchison to-day, asked by the Magistrate, if he had anything to say about his delinquency, he appeared piqued and the only answer he vouchsafed was "How can there be anything much to say about an offence of gambling?" He was right, for the Magistrate, without further ado, fined him \$3.

Detective-Sergeant Ingham in his rounds among the pawnshops, came upon a thief the other day in the act of pawning a pair of white canvas shoes, which he had purloined from some unknown source. The thief met the Sergeant's question with the declaration that the shoes belonged to him. If that were the truth, then he had bought shoes of a wrong size, for when he was made to put them on, it was found that they were several sizes too large. The thief left the Police Court dock this morning with the Magisterial verdict "Fourteen Days" ringing in his ears.

How to carry away the article without attracting the unwelcome attention of the Dock watchmen was the problem which confronted a thief when the notion came to him of stealing a large brass bearing from the Taikoo Docks. He solved the problem in this way:—He tied each half of the bearing on to his legs, and weighted down like this, he tramped through the gate. The gate watchman stopped him and searched him. His nimble fingers, to the thief's great horror, wandered down to his legs and exposed the dodge. A sentence passed by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court to-day will put a stop to the thief's activities for the next six weeks.

death. He was an active sportsman, and made a name for himself in the cricket world at Hongkong. His Colonel thus writes of him:—"He fell whilst the battalion were attacking the village of Carnoy on Aug. 26. Your boy was gallantly leading his men. His platoon—or what there was left of it—were rushed for the third time and captured, and whilst making a desperate attempt to escape—during which he led his men brilliantly—he was killed." The Adjutant writes:—"He had won all our hearts and was a great favourite in the battalion."

SENSATIONAL RISE IN
SUGAR.ATTITUDE OF HONGKONG
DEALERS.

WILL PRICES GO HIGHER?

["Hongkong Telegraph" Special.]

We are experiencing at present record and rising prices not only in rice, but also in sugar. Although the ruling rates of sugar are very high, they are still below those ruling in Java. Local stocks are believed to be sufficient to meet the demand, and as these stocks have been piled up since last year at very low rates dealers are making enormous profits. Local Chinese sugar merchants are not anxious to replenish their stocks, and are playing "more or less" a game of "wait and see," confident of a drop in the near future. On the other hand, Java is realising better prices for the different grades of sugar from European markets than what China is prepared to offer. Most of the Java sugar lately have been sold to Europe and it is interesting to point out that for the local sugar refinery companies no sugar has recently been shipped to Hongkong dealers. This year's Java crop is estimated to yield 20 million piculs, of which already 14 million piculs have been sold. There is a phenomenal demand for sugar from Europe, and this is expected to continue as some time must elapse before factories are re-built and put into working order in the devastated areas of France and Belgium.

There has been a phenomenal rise in the price this year. From 14 1/2 guilders per picul at the beginning of the year, it went up to 15 1/2 guilders in February, 17 guilders in March, 21 guilders in April and to-day it is 23 1/2 guilders per picul for superior Java sugar. A local Dutch gentleman, who is largely interested in sugar, whom we interviewed to-day, is of the belief that rates have not touched the limit and that they will still go better, so that the Chinese dealers, who are speculating on lower prices ruling in the future, are likely to be falsified.

In reply to an enquiry as to how he could explain the sudden change and the enormous and steady rise in the quotations, the Hollander, whom we interviewed, said:

"Well to be sure we never expected it about two years ago. When Germany started her unrestricted submarine warfare a most difficult problem cropped up for the Dutch East Indies. Cargo accommodation was already very badly needed, and the difficulties of shipping the crops of Java and Sumatra products, as tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, copra, etc. became almost unsurpassable. These crops had then to be stored in godowns. It was soon found out that the available godown space was not sufficient enough. Therefore, new godowns had to be erected in great haste in the ports of shipment, while every available place for storing these products, even on the estates, were established. But that was not the only difficulty. Take, for instance, sugar and tobacco, two articles which want special care as they are very soon effected by the climate and require special treatment against insects, especially in the case of tobacco. Godowns filled with sugar had to be re-handled and re-stowed regularly, tobacco had to be fumigated and treated against insects, which otherwise would have ruined the best tobacco in a short period. Well we managed to store these crops and keep them as much as possible in good order and though the outlook was not bright and promising, and prices were declining slowly but regularly, we did not lose hope in the future. The worst and darkest period for Java arrived when the Allies found it necessary to requisition our steamers, through which act Dutch shipping was absolutely suspended for almost two months. We only re-started our shipping as soon as we got guarantees from the British and American Governments that no further tonnage would be taken. But even then it meant a loss of tonnage for the trade between Java and other countries as nearly all the steamers were taken from the Eastern routes and sent to Europe."

"What was the position of the sugar trade at that time?" asked our representative.
"Java, one of the biggest sugar producing countries of the world, had always managed to find a regular outlet for this product. Before the war the yearly sugar

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crop found its way for the biggest part to Europe, where as the United States, Australia, China and India were also regular buyers. Europe though producing a big quantity of beet sugar, has always been in need of cane sugar. When this war broke out and Belgium and the Northern part of France were invaded by Germany, the best crops of these countries were no more available for the rest of the world. It was the same with the crops of Germany and Austria, and Russia, another beet-growing country fell out after a year. The demand for sugar from the side of the Allies had now to be satisfied mostly by Cuba, Java and other producing countries and consequently prices in Java went up. This period however was followed by the time that food restrictions were made and as you are aware sugar was one of the articles which was restricted. This would not have effected the Java market so much, but it so happened that it came at the same time as the shortage in tonnage. The crops could not be sold, there being enough enquiries but not enough shipping accommodation and the drop in prices started. From fourteen guilders a picul the price went as low as five or six guilders, which meant a loss for different estates. It was then that the sugar producers understood that it was absolutely necessary to make a sort of a combine, to prevent a further drop which would mean further losses. It would take me too long to give you full details about their combine and the way it worked, but let me only say, that it succeeded in putting a stop to the fall. Slowly prices went up again and in November, the time when the Armistice was signed, quotations, though not normal, were anyhow so improved that the factories and estates were no more working at a loss."

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HAMA	*Sado M. T. 13,560	TUES. 17th June at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	(SAT. 21st June at 11 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	(SAT. 19th July at 11 p.m.)
HAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300	FRI. 30th May at noon.
LONDON & Antwerp via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	*Yokohama M. T. 12,840	SAT. 14th June at noon.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	WED. 25th June at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	*Tatsuno M. T. 14,930	MON. 26th May at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK via Japan	(Cargo only)	TUESDAY, 27th May.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kirin M. T. 7,760	SATURDAY, 11th June.
	Kosoku Maru T.	
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Rangoon M. T. 11,540	WED. 25th June.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

PRICES OF SHIPS AND CHARTERAGE

The prices of ships and charterage during the past year were the highest on the record of the Japanese shipping circles, and the following list shows the highest record of ships' prices and charterage during last year. Compared with the present quotations of 300-400 yen per ton as the average ship's price and the ocean-going charterage of 7-8 yen, the figures of last year seem to be exceedingly high.

SALE OF FORMER GERMAN SHIPS

The salvage ship Oura Maru owned by the Japan Marine, Engineering and Salvage Company of Osaka arrived in Bangkok recently from Japan to tow the late N.D.L. Aldebaran to Japan for repairs. The Aldebaran was the sister ship of the J. W. Wendt and they were both used as coal hulks at Koh-si-Chang by the N.D.L. The latter vessel was purchased by an American Company and is now the sailing ship H. S. Everett. The Aldebaran was purchased by a Japanese company.

JAPANESE STEAMERS TO EUROPE

Recently many Japanese ships have been chartered for the European service, and the steamers Koon, the Toyo, the Yoshima, the Teijin, the Someno, the Yoyoi, the Jintsu, the Hakushika, and others were already contracted to leave for Europe. The charterers are the Suzuki, the Kuharas, the Naigai Boyeki, and several other foreign firms. The freightage of rice from Bangkok to Marseilles is 160 shillings, and of sugar from Java to Antwerp is 200 shillings. Also it is reported that negotiations have been made by the French Government for the charter of Japanese ships, but due to the delay of cable transmission and the necessity of obtaining special permits from the Shipping Control Board, the matter is not progressing smoothly. France is offering twenty-eight shillings for a long term charter of middle-sized ships of about 4,000 tons.

INTERNED GERMAN STEAMERS.

Amongst the German vessels in Java and Sumatra ports at the close of the war, the following were the most important, with the gross tonnage of each: Anhalt 6580, Arcturum 5045, Castell Peleisch 3464, Drachenfels 7002, Emden 6745, Freiberg 5811, Gerins 6550, Goldenfels 7438, Hagen 4210, Hoerde 5295, Hohenfels 5429, Imkenturm 5004, Iserloun 4667, Kleist 8929, Linden 4108, Lubeck 4761, Luneburg 5879, Mark 6579, Nivve 4591, Numidia 5391, Offenbach 4338, Preussen 7997, Rheinland 6588, Room 8174, Scandia 4506, Schonfels 5592, Silesia 4489, Sithonia 5618, Stolberg 5886, Sydney 3894, Unenfels 5577, Uim 4796, Westmark 5670, Wismar 4626. There were also several smaller ships, principally passenger vessels engaged before the war on the branch lines of the North German Lloyd. Every great German shipping company is represented, especially the Hamburg-America, the Hansa and the N.D.L.

SHIPS' PRICES.

Name of ship	Price per ton
Jan Shinkoku	760
Mar Himalaya	725
Apr Konan	850
May Nagato	900
June Santen	715
July Toko	880
Aug A new ship built at Toba Dockyards	700
Sept A new ship built at Osaka Iron Works	800
Oct A new ship built at Mitsubishi Dockyard	750
Nov Kiku	650
Dec A new ship built at Iwaki Dockyards	510

CHARTERAGE.

Ship	Per ton	Ship	Per ton
Jan Harima	40.00	Tenko	23.00
Feb Kaio	40.40	Kabafuto	26.00
Mar Yahiko	42.00	Nichinan	27.00
Apr Kaisho	45.00	Shoka	28.00
May Hakushika	47.00	Otaru	28.50
June Nankai	47.50	Shika	29.00
July Yefuku	45.00	Chishima	27.00
Aug Kofuku	40.00	Haryo	30.00
Sept Meichu	41.00	Bishun	28.60
Oct Kifuku	42.00	Asakuma	27.50
Nov Kefuku	36.00	Kiyo	26.30
Dec Toko	38.00	Kirishima	24.00

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupei	27th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tean	27th May at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chenglu	29th May at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CIEFOJ, HULCHOW	Huichow	18th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	29th May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	1st June at 8 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	3rd June at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	3rd June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	5th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong May 26, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjibodas	Java	25th May	27th May	Java
Tjimanoeet	Java	25th May	27th May	Shanghai
Tjilatjap	Java	25th May	27th May	Japan
Tjiluwang	Japan	25th May	27th May	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York-Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 27th May at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 30th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Tues., 27th May at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed., 28th May at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri., 30th May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 30th May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat., 31st May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong where passengers are landed.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 400 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jambolan, Labuan, Ternau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK Thursday, June 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPRESS OF ASIA	12 June.	30 June.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	25 June.	16 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	10 July.	28 July.
MONTEAGLE	10 July.	16 Aug.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	7 Aug.	25 Aug.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	20 Aug.	10 Sept.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	4 Sept.	23 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	27 Sept.	22 Oct.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	2 Oct.	20 Oct.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	15 Oct.	5 Nov.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	30 Oct.	17 Nov.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Gold \$436.00
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Gold \$436.00
MONTEAGLE	Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passages, fares, etc., apply to P. D. BUTLERMAN, GENERAL AGENT, VANCOUVER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to P. D. BUTLERMAN, GENERAL AGENT, VANCOUVER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752.

HONGKONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA" 14,000-tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT. The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA"	18th June.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	16th July.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:—

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

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PRIZE COURT

CONDEMNATION OF GERMAN LAUNCHES

In the Supreme Court, this morning, His Lordship Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, sat in Prize Court to hear an application for writs of condemnation of the following steam launches seized as enemy property:—"Brema" (Messrs Melchers and Co.), "Lloyd" (Norddeutscher Lloyd), "Blackhead" (Messrs Mackhead and Co.), "Nord" (Norddeutscher Lloyd), "Hapag" (Hamburg-America Line), and part cargo of the s.s. "Prinz Waldemar" (Norddeutscher Lloyd), s.s. "York" (Norddeutscher Lloyd) and s.s. "Göttingen" (Norddeutscher Lloyd).

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared in the matter, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman.

The Attorney General said he would take the cases of the "Brema," the "Lloyd" and the "Nord" at once, because before the outbreak of war Melchers, a German firm, were owners of the Brema and agents for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, who were the owners of the two latter vessels. His Lordship would see from an affidavit filed by Mr. Williams, that all three launches acted as tenders to ocean-going vessels belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which made the Colony a port of call. His Lordship would also see that Melchers and the N.D.L. were an enemy firm and an enemy Company respectively. There was no doubt of the ownership. All the launches flew the German flag. With regard to the formal service of writ, that was deposited to by Commander Beckwith, who was not only Harbour Master at the time, but also Marshal in Prize. Commander Beckwith had deposed as to the arrest of the ships and to the service of the writs of condemnation of the launches. There was also an affidavit filed by Mr. Nisbet, the Registrar in Prize, in which he deposed to the advertisement of the writ in three classes of publications. He also deposed to the fact that no appearance had been entered.

The Attorney General then proceeded to quote decisions in

recent cases to show that launches which were serving ocean-going steamers had been liable to condemnation. In the case of the "Blackhead," the Attorney General said the case differed only in the fact that the launch was not used exclusively as a tender to German ships, but to all kinds of ships. She flew the German flag and Blackheads had a partner residing in Hamburg, and the firm also had branches in the outports trading under the name of Schwartzkopf and Co.

In the case of the "Hapag," the Attorney General said the matter was practically on all fours with the other cases except that she was a launch owned by the Hamburg-America Line. There was one distinction. Mr. E. Percy Smith, the liquidator in the case, in his affidavit stated that there was at one time a gentleman called Hansen, believed to be a Danish subject, who claimed that he was the assignee of the launch and the owner of it. On August 4, 1914, there was an assignment to Hansen, an employee of the Hamburg-America Line, in Hongkong. The consideration of such assignment appeared to be a sum of \$10—\$10 for a steam launch!

His Lordship—Natural love and affection, I suppose—(Laughter.)

Continuing, the Attorney General said that between the outbreak of war and the liquidation of the shipkeep of the launch was paid for by the Company. Hansen was deported in 1916.

His Lordship—Was he a Danish subject?

The Attorney General—He was reported to be, but on application to the Danish Consulate no reply was received.

His Lordship granted orders as prayed for in each case, and an order for costs subject to taxation by the Registrar in all cases.

In making application for condemnation of part cargo of the s.s. Prinz Waldemar, the s.s. York and the s.s. Göttingen, the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) said the cargo was seized whilst in transit from Hongkong, some to Germany, and some to New Guinea. The usual rules and requirements had been complied with.

His Lordship granted orders as prayed for in all three cases, with costs.

THE CHINA SQUADRON SOME PARTICULARS

The ships of the Fifth Light Cruiser Squadron allocated to the China Station under the new order of things (says a Home paper) consist of the Hawkins (flagship of the Commander-in-Chief), Cairo (flagship of the second in command), Capetown, Carlisle and Colombo—five in all. The flagship Hawkins is named after the great Elizabethan sea dog, who fought the Spaniards, signed their beads, received a knighthood at the hands of the Virgin Queen, was Rear-Admiral of the force which under Providence and British pluck smashed the Great Armada in 1588, and who before he died, 1595, founded a hospital for poor and sick seamen at Chatham. He was the companion and friend of the immortal Drake, whose drum resounded from the North Sea to the uttermost parts of the earth, and which was heard off the coast of Cornwall and Devon in the late war, if all accounts be true.

The Hawkins is an improved "C" type cruiser, heavier in build and armament and well qualified for service in the Chinese seas. She is a 23-knot cruiser, has six-inch guns of powerful force and long range and is well equipped with torpedo and anti-aircraft armament.

The Cairo, Capetown, Carlisle and Colombo are of the "C" type of light cruiser, 25-knotters, armed with plenty of 6-inch guns, well protected over the water line, and the gun positions, engines, boilers and magazines being enclosed in armour, and aircraft protection is well looked after. These cruisers did very good work in the North Sea in the closing stages of the war and in patrol work, leading up to many affairs in those waters. There is quite a large number of these "C" cruisers at the disposal of the Admiralty, and seeing that they are identical in construction and armament it seems a pity that the Admiralty did not allocate them more according to nomenclature. In the distribution, for instance, we find that Capetown goes to China instead of the Cape Squadron; the Colombo to China instead of the East Indies Squadron, whilst the Calcutta goes to the North America Station instead of to the East Indies.

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 31st May 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 11 Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogues) On view from Friday, the 30th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from Saturday, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting), on **SATURDAY, May 31st, at 4 p.m.,** on Wednesday next, as previously advertised.

S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1919.

JAPANESE ARTICLES BURNT AT HANGCHOW

Hangchow, May 19.—Yesterday at 1 o'clock the students from all the schools met at the station and by the West Lake and publicly burnt every Japanese article they possessed. The Governors (Military and Civil) had previously ordered strong detachments of military and Police to both places to keep order. Both had gone to the Educational Association's rooms and requested, the delegates to be sent to secure that all be done decently and in order. Great crowds attended the ceremony and they applauded as the flames leaped upwards. Afterwards speeches were made exhorting people to purchase Chinese goods only. One or two of the crowd who began to praise Japanese goods were set on by the crowd, and a fight ensued. Those concerned are now in the police station. Hotels are closed to Japanese.—N. C. Daily News.

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the **BRITISH CONGESSION, SHAMEEN**, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as **LOTS NUMBERS 8 and 35** which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and the conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively each for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September 1960.

2. The property, which was lately occupied by Siemssen and Company, has an area of 22,995 square feet and is advantageously situated on South and Central Avenues. A Residence, Godowns and Servants' quarters are built upon the site.

3. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consulate-General, in Hongkong to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4. Inspection of the property can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Canton.

5. Tenders in writing which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property," 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, so as to reach him not later than the 27th day of June 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 17th day of July, 1919.

6. The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property,
20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, 21st May 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED—Old-established British firm requires fully experienced Export man, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first-class references need apply. Write Box 179 to "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

Sole Agents:

THE

Studebaker

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CONNAUGHT

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MOTOR CAR

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COMPANY,

G.P.O. Box 444.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

TELEPHONE

THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION
SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE

Chandler, 7 Passenger : \$45.00 per hour
Hudson Super Six : 7.00
Oaklands : 6.00

WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED.

TEL 2499 A LARGE STOCK OF GOODRICH & GOODYEAR TYRES & TUBES FITTED & 32 X 4 HAVE ARRIVED.

TEL 2499

TO-NIGHT

at
5.15 p.m.

AT

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT

at
9.15 p.m.

The picture with an appeal that is UNIVERSAL!
The most gorgeous production ever filmed!

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Is Civilization a failure?

Have we moderns any
real advantage over
primitive man?

Eight big reels of
splendid contrast.



TARZAN OF THE APES DROVE HIS KNIFE DEEP INTO THE LION

The New York American says:

"Tarzan is like nothing ever before seen. One wonders how it can ever keep up its speed. The illusions of all other film plays are pale in comparison to that of 'Tarzan', for it is the wonder play of motion pictures, the sensation of a decade."

The Tribune says:

"The magnitude of this wonderful film must be seen to be realized."

The New York Times says:

"Tarzan of the Apes" is a story of adventure beyond the frontiers of the imagination—it thrills.

Prices: \$1.00 & 60 cts. at 5.15 p.m.

\$2.00 & \$1.00 at 9.15 p.m.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

HAWKER'S FATE UNCERTAIN.

St. John's, May 19.
Great crowds witnessed the departure of Hawker from Mount Pearl six miles west of the city, and thousands were assembled at the Qui di Vidi, the Martinsyde ground. The weather was favourable—cold, clear, sunny and cloudless. Hawker made a most satisfactory beginning. He first flew eastwards over the city and past the Qui di Vidi signalling "Farewell" to Raynham, then flying at an altitude of two thousand feet he crossed the encircling range of hills and flew out over the Atlantic.

St. John's, May 19.
Early on Monday nothing had been heard of Hawker since the start.

London, May 19.
The Air Ministry's weather report on the night of the 18th was that conditions were still unfavourable for a direct trans-Atlantic flight, there being much low cloud with strong winds and mist.

It is reported that Hawker was four hundred miles off the Irish coast at one post meridian.

Hawker was reported one hundred and fifty miles off Ireland at four in the afternoon.

At nine thirty in the evening the fate of Hawker was shrouded in mystery. Flying circles do not place much reliance on the reports that he was near Ireland. The mystery was heightened by a wireless received at Limerick at 7.30 stating that Hawker was four hundred miles west of Ireland and flying well. Mrs. Hawker waited at Brooklands until nine in the evening when she left in a rather anxious frame of mind.

The Admiralty announced that Hawker's machine came down forty miles from Loughhead at the mouth of the Shannon and was picked up. The fate of the airmen is not clear.

London, May 19.
Lloyd's representative at Horta reports that the crew of N. C. 1 have been brought in. N. C. 1 sunk at sea, 120 miles off Flores.

London, May 19.
American Naval Headquarters in London learn that the crew of N. C. 1 are safe aboard the American warship Columbia. The locality is not mentioned.

New York, May 19.
The crew of N. C. 1 was picked up by the U.S. Lonia after tossing on a sea damaged plane for five hours. The men were fatigued and seasick and the plane was almost a total wreck. They do not participate further. Commander Bellinger stated that he was the last to get away from Trepasser. He was guided by smoke, searchlights, starshells and destroyers and met no trouble until he encountered fog at 11.10 on Saturday morning when he alighted on the water.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Read of N. C. 4, now at Horta, relates in the "Evening News" the story of his journey. The seaplane flew over icebergs accompanied by dark but with a starry firmament and later the moon came down. The air became bumpy and the machine climbed from 500 to 1,000 feet. Each destroyer was successively located at first by a searchlight and then by a searchlight. The course of the destroyers and all worries had disappeared with dawn at 5.15. But fog was encountered at 8 which was encountered at 9.45 when the sun was travelling in a sense of direction was lost. The compass disappeared and a steep bank and Lt. Com. Read passed spinning in a nose dive. The sun fortunately had visions of a position was regained and the course was reappeared. An even keel upper layers of clouds. The laid between the fog and feet. A light rain was met at altitude was raised to 3,200 feet. The outline of the rocks along 11.10. Suddenly at 11.27 I saw the outline of the rocks along Flores Island. The seaplane was forty-five miles off the calculated position. Destroyer 22 was sighted, this being the first seen since destroyer 16. Owing to the fog thickening destroyer 23 was missed and the idea of landing at Puntadelgada was abandoned.

THE SHIPPING POSITION.

London, May 19.
In the House of Commons in the course of a statement on the Ministry of Shipping estimates Mr. Leslie Wilson said the policy was to release shipping from control the earliest possible after attention had been given to demobilisation and repatriation. By the end of July all Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders available for repatriation would have left Britain. The policy in releasing ships was to return tonnage as soon as possible to the routes wherefrom it was withdrawn. By May 6, 240 standard ships amounting to a million tons had been completed. In August 1914 the total world's ocean-going steamers was a tonnage of forty millions, whereof Britain owned 15½ millions, whereas at the beginning of 1919 the figures were 38½ millions and 15½ millions respectively.

STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

Port Said, May 19.
The employees of the Canal Company struck work on the 13th for an increase of pay and a reduction of hours. A sympathetic general strike was declared yesterday by all trades directly and indirectly concerned in the Canal traffic. Lloyd's representative at Port Said states that the coal heavers and engineers, including the Canal Company's have struck causing a detention of steamers.

STEAMER MINED.

Stockholm, May 20.
The steamer Lake Placid from Baltimore was mined off Gothenburg and sank in five minutes. The crew of thirty-seven is safe.

THE FIUME QUESTION.

Paris, May 19.
The Adriatic problem is nearing a solution along the lines of the internationalisation of Fiume.

PROPOSED DOMINION GUARDS.

London, May 19.
In the House of Commons Captain Guest replying to Mr. Brittain stated that the matter of forming a regiment of Guards consisting of Dominion troops was being carefully considered but no statement was yet possible.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN OBJECTION TO PEACE TERMS.

St. Germain, May 19.
Credentials between the Austrian delegation and the Inter-Allied Commission were made this afternoon. The formalities lasted but five minutes.

Paris, May 19.
Count Rantzau, Herr Landsberg and Herr Giesberts have returned accompanied by General Von Hecht, a military expert, Herr Wassermann, a director of the Reichsbank and forty others including a number of additional military and naval experts.

Berlin, May 19.
Count Rantzau has handed to M. Clemenceau a note protesting against the article in the Peace Treaty providing expulsion of German missions from Allied territories.

Paris, May 19.
The Council of Four has discussed the question of Turkey.

Berlin, May 19.
In the Peace Committee the Minister of Economics exhaustively reviewed the economic effects of the treaty upon Germany. He alleged that the Allied demands as regards coal would leave a deficit of fifty per cent. for home requirements, spelling the collapse of German economic life. The surrender of the seaworthy fishing fleet meant unemployment for 64,000 seamen and the stoppage of interest on payments in war loans would be robbery from the small investors and bring Germany on the verge of an abyss owing to disturbances.

A procession of Germans from abroad marched through the Wilhelm Strasse and presented Herr Ebert and Herr Scheidemann a protest against the peace terms. Herr Ebert in a speech said "We will never sign a peace of enslavement, the product of our enemies' revengeful hysteria. Foreign countries which know German industry and probity won't permit the proscription of Germans abroad whom this treaty hits the hardest of all. Herr Scheidemann addressing another demonstration of German-Austrians and Germans in front of the Imperial Chancellery said the Entente's attempt to prevent the union of Germany and German-Austria would never succeed for the call of kinship was too strong. Tyrol was as dear to Germany as any of the menaced regions in the old Empire.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes an article by the delegate Geisberts who returned from Versailles yesterday which says "No Government can sign this treaty with conviction that it can be carried out. Germans who are accustomed to fighting won't submit to a yoke of slavery.

Herr Noske in a statement said it was impossible for any Government to force any people to observe the peace terms which would mean the ruin of every individual. The only possible solution is a League of Nations for common work based on mutual interest. The "Temps" correspondent predicts a Government crisis.

Berlin, May 19.
A statement from an authoritative quarter emphatically declares that no responsible person dreams of undertaking a fresh armed struggle, while it is nothing further from the mind of the Chief of the General Staff than working out any mobilising plans. The "Tageblatt" says Count Montelas and Professor Delbrueck have gone to Versailles to participate in the deliberations as regards the commission on war guilt.

Copenhagen, May 19.
According to "Vorwaerts" in a speech the Socialist leader Bernstein declared that the extraordinarily hard peace terms were not dictated solely by passion and hatred but were justified by the mistrust of German policy. He said the break with the past could have been carried out more convincingly. He criticised the choice of Count Brockdorff Rantzau and admitted that the devastations were due to Germany's fault and the fulfilment of the demands thereon only makes good what Germany commandeered. He deprecated the present violent speeches and asked why the people were not told. The Alsace Lorraine Diet and also many towns and Workmen's Associations had resolved for the revolution and in favour of reunion France. He urged they should not rekindle afresh the spirit of the fourth of August.

Copenhagen, May 20.
A German semi-official telegram from Versailles states that a Conference at Spa between Herr Dornburg, Count Rantzau, Herr Wisel and Herr Suedekum and the economic and financial experts completely agreed that the draft Peace Treaty was unacceptable but Germany will make every effort to find a practicable basis for peace which takes account of their enemies' justifiable demands and is capable of being borne and carried out by the Germans.

Berlin, May 20.
The "Tageblatt" states that the peace counter-proposals were secretly discussed at a secret session of the Peace Committee of the National Assembly whereafter they were sent to Versailles and will probably be presented on May 22.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

Washington, May 19.
Congress is convened for the 19th for most momentous sittings in view of the question of the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the acceptance of the League Covenant. Interest centres on the attitude of the Republican majority and a historic contest in the Senate is expected. It is believed the republicans have been studying methods of separating the League from the Peace Treaty with a view to the early ratification of the latter and further discussion of the former. A group of Republican senators have however announced that they will not permit the League to become a party matter and will vote independently on it, which is significant in view of the Republicans' narrow majority in the Senate.

PUBLICATION OF PEACE TERMS.

London, May 19.
In the House of Commons replying to Mr. MacMaster's request for the publication of the peace terms in full Mr. Bonar Law stated that the heads of the big European Four for undisclosed reasons considered this undesirable. A similar was course being adopted in Allied Parliaments. The decision equally applied to the financial clauses relating to reparations. The heads of Government would reconsider the subject after May 22.

MORE POISON GAS.

London, May 19.
In the House of Commons Captain the Hon. G. Guest, in reply to Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, stated that as the Bolsheviks were already employing poison gas on the northern front preparations are being made to retaliate therewith (Cheam). Every precaution was being taken to protect our brave troops against the Soviet forces' inhuman methods.

Beauty and Comfort Combined with Reliability of Performance, Endurance and Economy.

Oldsmobile
SETS THE PACE
20th YEAR

EIGHT CYLINDER TOURING CAR.

This eight cylinder Model 45 Oldsmobile occupies a place of its own in the ranks of motor cars.

Characteristically attractive in design remarkable for completeness of appointments and refinement of finish, it combines unusual power with ease of operation and economy of maintenance. Yet its price is very moderate.

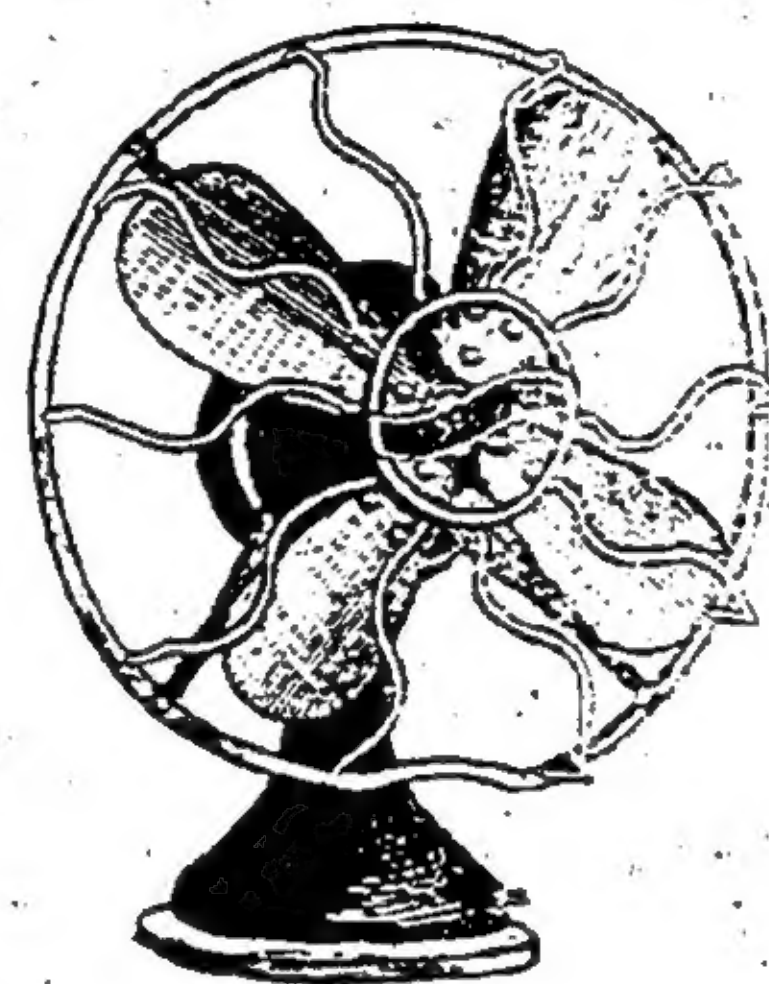
Model 45 now in stock.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MOTOR GARAGE: 7, RUSSELL STREET.

TEL. NOS. 639 & 781.

ANDERSON FANS



A High grade fan

at minimum price.

All Popular Sizes

Sold at \$10.50 \$20.00 & \$21.00.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Commencing TO-NIGHT 26th,

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

A GREAT PRODUCTION

PEGGY HYLAND

IN

VICTORIA "THE OTHER WOMAN" THEATRE

A great production adapted from A. H. Wood's famous dramatic success.

You will see unfolded in it a problem that involves one house out of four.

But the "OTHER WOMAN" does not always win.

Prices as Usual.

Booking at ANDERSON'S

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW GUINEA COPRA TRADE.

Sidney, May 3.—The German planters in New Guinea have notified the Australian shipping companies of their intention to cancel the contracts for carrying copra and other produce. This means, if they carry out their threat, that the trade will become a Japanese and Dutch monopoly. Before the war the German ships monopolised the trade. After the occupation of the territory by Australia, the Australian ships carrying stores and troops returned with copra. The German boycott now announced is regarded as intolerable, and is resented accordingly. It is felt to be an impossible position that enormous and expensive administration carried on by the Australians should be all for the benefit of outsiders, the Australians themselves being boycotted.

NEW CHINESE BANK IN HANKOW.

The Hankow branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, now established in Panoff's Buildings opposite to the Russian Club, held its opening ceremony on May 10, says the *Central China Post*. It is a purely Chinese-owned bank, with head office in Hongkong, which will be conducted on strictly foreign lines by Chinese who have received their banking education in the United States. The Vice-President, Mr. Jun Ke Choy, speaking in Chinese said that their bank as yet was but a small one with only a few agencies but they hoped in time to greatly enlarge their borders. The money necessary for commerce was not the great hoards of a few men like Rockefeller, but the smaller sums in the hands of the people which were entrusted to the banks for investment. There was plenty of money in China, but the people had not yet learned to bank it, it was the ambition of their bank to draw this money out for use. Mr. Geary Gardiner, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said that this was the first time he had had the pleasure of being present at the opening of a purely native bank. He recalled how banking had been invented in China, and how in the Ming dynasty the Chinese had a banking system which was far ahead of anything of the kind in foreign countries at that time. He spoke of the sterling character of the Shensi banks and the extent of their operations before the revolution. He hoped such establishments as this would be able to call out China's hoarded wealth, and wished the enterprise every prosperity.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/6 3/4
30 d/s	3/6 7/16
60 d/s	3/6 9/16
4 m/s	3/6 11/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	150
T/T Japan	159
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	81 3/4
co & New York	
T/T Java	202
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T Francs	5 30
Demand, Paris	5 0 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/7 1/4
6 m/s. D/P	3/7 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/7 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/8
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	83 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	N. m.
6 m/s. Francs	5 4 1/2
Demand, Germany	N. m.
Demand, New York	81 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159
Demand, Singapore	150
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	43 3/4
Sovereign	5 6 1/2 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	41.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	51 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	8 1/2 dis.
10	8 1/2 dis.
5	8 1/2 dis.
C. coins	8 1/2 dis.

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to lease the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily—AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

\$

IDIRECTORY

Nearly 2 of the
Total Issue
were sold last week.

Have you got
Your copy
yet?

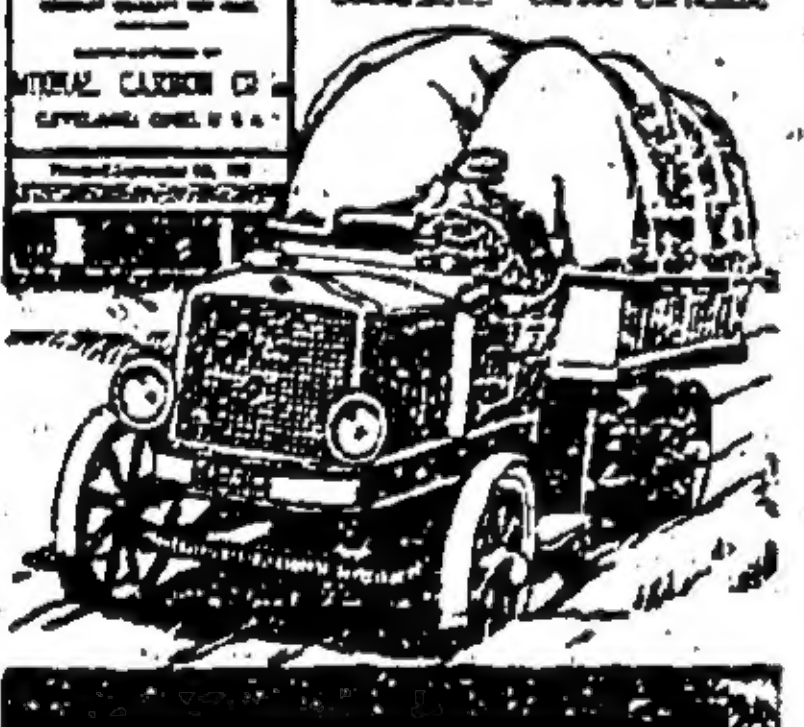
BREWER & CO.
23 Queen's Road.

Columbia
Dry Batteries
Renowned for Faithful
Service

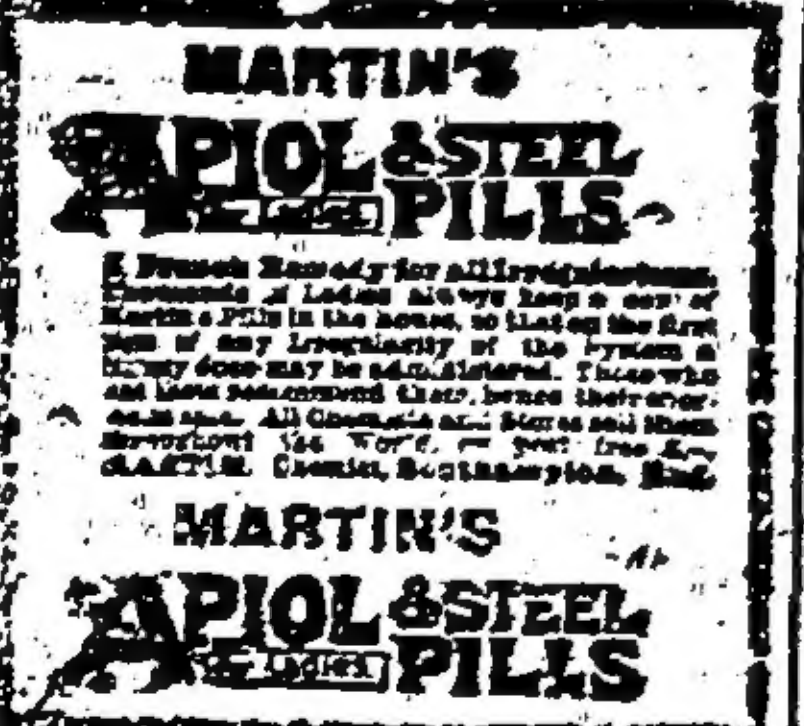
If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering Columbia Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For Columbia are recharged with power. Their energy flows hot—they make things go. Look for the Eagle Trade Mark: it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

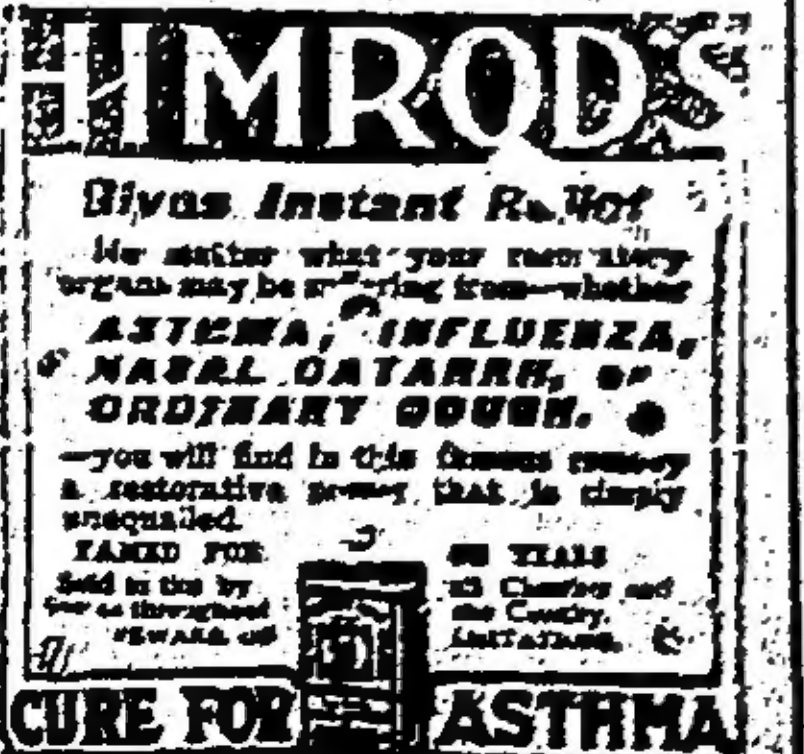
The following Spring (the Spring) shows the illustration of a Columbia battery that is a matter of packing for export.



Dealers—Immediate delivery from stock of Columbia Batteries. Write for catalogue and price list to: National Carbon Co., Ltd., 4 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.



MARTIN'S
CAPITOL AND STEEL
PILLS



CURE FOR ASTHMA

NOTICE.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—The undersigned John Lambert Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. Gardiner, M.I.N.A. Ship Surveyor and Mr. T. S. Morrison Ship and Engineer Surveyor appointed from New York to this port.

(Sgd.) JOHN LAMBERT
Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1919.

SIEMENS CHINA
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
COMPANY

(HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY,
BERLIN.

Franz Emil August Ehrhardt.

Creditors are required to send in their claims against the above to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, on or before Saturday the 31st May 1919.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVING
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers
Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the 29th May, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of accounts to 31st April 1919.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 3rd May, to Thursday, the 29th May, 1919, INCLUSIVE.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on
(TUESDAY), May 27th
and
(THURSDAY), May 29th.

D. M. GOODALL,
Manager.

PHONE 407.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong on Thursday the 29th May 1919 at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 31st instant both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HOY TAN, a Chinese graduate turned in literature, has been a teacher to Europeans and Merchants in this Colony for many years.

He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in Chinese, and is a member of a first rate orchestra as a house teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend teaching the Chinese language are requested to write to Mr. Li Ho Tan, 100, Queen's Road, Room 40, or to Messrs. Li Ho Tan and Sons, Old Supreme Court Grounds.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 29th May, 1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 3 Patell Villas, Top Flat (Kowloon)

A Quantity of Valuable household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On View from Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at "Meirion" No. 6 The Peak

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, teak hall table, writing table, bookcase, Marble top octagonal table, Leather covered armchairs, Lacquered teapots, teak screens, Gramophone, Copper coal scuttle, Curtains, Pictures, Wall plates, vases and ornaments etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table, dinner wagon with bevelled mirror, glass cabinets, ice chest, cupboard, Dinner service Glassware, etc.

Teak and Iron bedsteads, teak dressing table with bevelled mirror, wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, marble top washstands, chests of drawers etc. etc.

Also

A Fine Selection of Fine Canton Blackwood-ware:—Curio cabinet and stands, vases, desk, side tables, armchairs, chairs, settees, joss table, flower stands, teapots, cake stands etc.

And

A Quantity of Maiden hair ferns in pots and plants in pots.

On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Blue Building, godown 4A, Wanchai, of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

305 pieces Mild Steel Angles

5" x 3" x 3" x 18'22"

244 pieces Mild Steel Angles

5" x 3" x 3" x 32'

164 pieces Mild Steel Angles

5 1/2" x 3" x 3" x 22'

3 pieces Mild Steel Angles

5 1/2" x 3" x 3" x 20'

and afterwards at 3 p.m.

at No. 16 godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)

36 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5 1/2" x 5" x 10'

46 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5" x 5" x 10'

46 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5" x 5" x 10'

10 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5" x 5" x 12'

36 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5 1/2" x 5" x 10'

3 pieces Mild Steel Plates

5 1/2" x 4" x 8' (stored in No. 11 Passage)

46 pieces Mild Steel Angles

4" x 2" x 2" x 18'22"

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Specialty authorized in China by Presidential Mandate of 1912, November, 1917.

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,270,900.00

Reserve Funds \$3,127,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pailien, Niuhsien, Hsuanhsien, (Chihli): Tientsin, Pootung, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shunhsien, Tangshan, Taming, Chohhsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanhsien, Hehe, Haimingfu, Taonan, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liangyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipinghsien (Buphe): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushih, Hsuehchow, Tungchow, (South): Tsinhsienpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tungtao, Chiefo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sianhsien, Tangtung, (Honnai): Kaifeng, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, San-tsu, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shao-sing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintchen, Chian, (Anhui): Wahan, Anking, Pangfow, Luohow, Tsinan, Tungki, Tuan, (Szechuan): Kweichow: Kweichow, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paochow, (Tashar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR CHECKS FOR RIBBONS CARBON PAPER, ETC.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 min.

5.00 a.m. to 5.30 a.m.

5.30 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.

6.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.

6.30 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.

12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.

12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

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4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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10.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

11.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ———— Francs 40,000,000.

Reserve ———— 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Moukden, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Fookien, Yunnan, etc.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

NOTICES

Ever tried to
bring Smoke out
of Your Eyes ?

Impossible Isn't it? It's just
as impossible also to obtain
a more Pleasant Satisfying
delicious Smoke than



WESTMINSTER
AIDE DE CAMP
CIGARETTES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
in 50's tins, & 10's boxes.



This advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co. Ltd.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP
LINE

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver
B. C. via ports, on May
26, 1919, consignees are hereby
notified that their cargo is being
landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Ltd. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the
godowns, until Friday May 30,
1919, when they will be examined
by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke
at 10 a.m. Friday May 30, 1919.
Claims will not be accepted
unless cargo is so examined by
said Surveyors, prior to the above
date.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
godowns.

All goods remaining after May
30, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 26th 12h. 37m. No returns from
Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei.
Pressure has decreased slightly at all
reporting stations; a shallow depression
is situated over Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.21 inch.
Total since January 1st 11.07 inches
against an average of 20.90 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction Force

1 Hongkong to (trap) 2000

2 Formosa Channel

3 South coast of China to

4 South coast of China to

5 South coast of China to

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7 South coast of China to

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NOTICE

MITSUBISHI SHoji
KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIMOTO,
YOSHIMOTO, NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
KANAGAWA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAMURA, SUGAI
AND OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBÉ,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKI."

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKL, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 Nights only Mon. Tues. & Wed. 3 Nights only

9.15 P.M.

GREAT PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PRODUCTION
A. H. WOODS

presents
PEGGY HYLAND

in
"THE OTHER WOMAN"

in 5 parts.

AMERICAN GAZETTE 86
ETC. ETC.

Wednesday Matinee 28th May at 5.15 p.m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in
"A DOG'S LIFE"

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE

CORONET

TEL No.
1743.

TEL No.
1743.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"TARZAN
OF THE
APES"

Prices 5.15 p.m. \$1 & 60 cts.
9.15 p.m. \$2 & \$1.00.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.

(opening in the Summer of 1919)

THE HOTEL MANSIONS {The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific

(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American

business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and

installed motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as

banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,

decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or

representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Size and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central

District. 22 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, "Barbecued" Class. Moderate

Prices. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Charles Martin

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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

MAY 26.

Teian, 1356, Br. Capt. Scott. Canton, B. & S. Mooring—C 36.

Bendleuch, 2967, British. Capt. Mason, London, G. L. & Co.

Mooring—K. Wharf.

Sunning, 1570, Br. Capt. Benson, Shanghai, B. & S. Mooring—B 10.

Glenaff, 4623, Br. Capt. Simpson, London, J. M. Mooring—K. Wharf.

Huichow, 1220, Br. Capt. Shane, Canton, B. & S. Mooring—C 44.

Tungshing, 1173, British. Capt. McAlinsh, Canton, J. M. Mooring—B 11.

Nam Kan, 493, Ch. Capt. Thirlwell, Pakhoi, Wo Fat S. S. Co. Mooring—C 45.

Alicorne, 308, Ch. Capt. Leung Hing, Pakhoi, Chiat On S. S. Co. Mooring—B 11.

Kwai Wah, 402, Ch. Capt. Kwok Shan, Tourane, Wai Hing S. S. Co. Mooring—C 38.

Keyel Maru, 1082, Jap. Capt. Iguchi, Canton, Sato. Mooring—C 46.

Shinsei Maru, 1208, Jap. Capt. Takase, Wakamatsu, Sato. Mooring—B 10.

Kirin Maru, 2136, Jap. Capt. Fukaura, Kobe, N. Y. K. Mooring—K. Wharf.

Shinten Maru, 736, Jap. Capt. Sanoda, Wuhu, Osawa. Mooring—B 12.

Genzan Maru, 1065, Jap. Capt. Yonekubo, Canton, Sato. Mooring—C 17.

Daitoku Maru, 692, Jap. Capt. Hirano, Wuhu, O. S. K. Mooring—C 15.

Nissin Maru, 681, Jap. Capt. Kato, Keelung, M. B. K. Mooring—C 34.

Pekokosan Maru, 1169, Jap. Capt. Kawamura, Miike, M. B. K. Mooring—B 32.

Burma Maru, 2823, Jap. Capt. Iwai, Kobe, O. S. K. Mooring—K. Wharf.

Tjibodas, 2953, Dutch. Capt. Van Buren, Schéle, Amoy, J.C.J.L. Mooring—A 3.

Kiukiang, 1228, Br. Capt. Peacock, Canton, B. & S. Mooring—Taikoo Dock.

Holland Dollar, 2823, Br. Capt. Bisset, Vancouver, R. Dollar. Mooring—K. Wharf.

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Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden,

and Egypt—Per KIRIN M.,

27th May, 9 a.m.

Fort Bayard—Per WINGHANG,

27th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

TEAN, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per

HUPEH, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—

HAITAN, 27th May, 1 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-

tius, South Africa, India via

Dhanushkodi, Bombay and

Egypt—Per BURMA M.,

27th May, 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per PHEUMPENH, 27th

May, 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per HAROLD

DOLLAR, 27th May, 4 p.m.</